

ceeding generation becomes more and more weakly; though these are alarming circumstances, and call loudly for a remedy, yet it is totally neglected. Gentlemen, the degeneracy and imbecility of body and mind, so prevalent in this country, not only destroys the state, but likewise the peace and happiness of individuals; for no man can have felicity in the hymenial state when his wife is barren. Indeed, health and children are as necessary to the prosperity of mankind, as the genial rays of the sun are to enliven and cherish the fragrant plants. I think that children are as necessary to happiness as health. So much was barrenness dreaded by the ladies in ancient times, that they were miserable, and became objects of reproach and scorn---“ Give me “ children, (says the lovely Rachel) or else I die.”

Barrenness is always the effects of natural causes--- I shall have the happiness to convince you of the truth of this position; but before I proceed, let us enquire into the political reasons of this degeneracy of the human race. Gentlemen, there is no maxim so clear as this, that men will propagate in proportion as matrimony is encouraged. Men may fly to other methods of indulging their passions; but we all know that the children begotten out of wedlock are but few in comparison, and these feeble and weak from the want of parental care and tenderness.

The first step towards the encouraging of matrimony, would be to suppress all public prostitution. I am sure there is no one who hears me, whose soul does not shrink with horror, when they see the once innocent, beautiful, and lovely females, now abandoned and wretched, who perhaps have been forced to the em-

braces of a debauched and diseased old man, who have prostituted those delicate feelings and noble passions, for what? not for the enjoyment of those exalted pleasures, but for the sake of a scanty livelihood. Such a situation, by far too common, is wretchedness indeed! besides destroying their own happiness, it destroys the vigour of the genial parts; necessity tempting them to too frequent acts of venery. I cannot call it pleasure; for, the fine and susceptible organs of generation are rendered calous; it undermines all the springs of love and happiness, blasting, like a worm, at the root of the tender and blooming flower, all its beauty. Were a plan to be concerted by the wisest of men to destroy the human race, no one could be more effectual than public prostitution.

The next step towards the encouragement of matrimony, would be to give certain rewards to the lower and middling class of people; and a tax on those, at a certain age, proportionable to their circumstances, who did not marry. You know this was the case with the wise and sagacious Romans; but so far are the wealthy inhabitants of this country from adopting so humane and judicious a plan, that if a poor servant commits the crime of matrimony, he is returned out of his place.

Surely it would be for the interest of Great Britain to correct so great an evil, whose adventurous sons and daughters people all climes, from pole to pole, braving every danger. Dr ARMSTRONG says,

— If from thy secret bed
 Of luxury unbidden offspring rise,
 Let them be kindly welcom'd to the day,
 'Tis Nature bids. To Nature's sacred voice
 Attend; and from the monster-breeding deep,
 The ravag'd air, and howling wilderness,
 Learn parents virtues. Shall the growling bear
 Be more a sire than thou?—An infant once,
 Helpless and weak, but for paternal care,
 Thou hadst not liv'd to propagate a race
 To misery, to resign to step-dame Fate
 Perhaps a worthier offspring than thy sire
 Tenderly rear'd.——

I say then, if matrimony was encouraged under proper regulations, there would soon be such an offspring sufficient to man our fleets, and increase our armies as would bid defiance to our most inveterate foes;—whereas, from the depravity of the age, the most laborious and industrious husband must be dragged from his peaceful habitation, and the tender embraces of fond and affectionate wife, to pursue with horrid barbarism the destruction of his fellow creatures; and even to plunge the cold and bloody steel in the hearts of our American brethren. But let me not touch upon such a dreadful subject! my soul is filled with horror and indignation when I reflect on the innocent blood which has been shed in this cruel struggle. O God! if the dæmons of war are still to be let loose among mankind; if man, with more than brutal fury, still thirsts for human blood; if populous isles must be laid desolate, and flourishing cities laid in ashes, if the aged and infirm; if the helpless babes are thus to be cut off from the earth, let it not be recorded in the annals of history that they were Britons, the sons of this fair isle, and

were the instruments of such diabolical acts of cruelty.

Gentlemen, I do not conceive that any apology is necessary for this political digression, when it is remembered that the propagation of the human species is the subject of our attention. Whatever the number of the inhabitants of this country may be at present, certain it is, that by proper care and attention it may be doubled. Where the parents are healthy, and in full bloom, were they to receive a small premium on the birth of every child, it would be a strong inducement to fertility, poor men would be comforted in their old age; their children would rise up and call them blessed. We can hardly form an idea to what extent the inhabitants of this country might be increased; instead of emitting such vast sums to America for the destructive purpose of carrying on this war, were it to be applied in the way I have just mentioned, taxes, already overgrown, would be lessened, and men more happy than they are at present. From ambition, luxury, and dissipation, the great ones of the earth find it necessary to beggar the poor. To support their luxury, they reduce one half to extreme poverty, and, to gratify their pride, must send the other half to captivity. I am fired with indignation when I think of the millions of gallons of innocent human blood which has been wantonly shed, and run down the fair fields, in America.

But, to return to the subject; when I say that encouragement ought to be given to matrimony by the legislature, I do not mean that men who come into the world with rooted diseases, from their progenitors, should marry: from men and women of this description proceeds a weak, sickly, and despicable race. No man

nor woman, whether rich or poor, ought not to taste any liquor but water, except good wine, which is not to be got in this country.

Gentlemen, I have said that persons of a certain description, whose constitutions are infected from inherent diseases, ought not to marry; it may be asked What ought they to do? permit me to say, they ought to be tied back to back to old women, or if they are connected, it should be with women that are past child-bearing; if they were to marry young women, they would hurt themselves and the community by transmitting a punny infirm race of beings, which are a nuisance to society:---But as no regulation of this sort is likely to take place, I would recommend to all those who intend marrying, to be particular in their choice of a wife; to marry one who is full, healthy, and blooming; the seed may be improved by crossing the breed. Gentlemen take care to have a fine breed of horses, but neglect that which is far more essential, to have a fine breed of children. Where two constitutions are equally similar, either with respect to health or disorders, it is impossible but the offspring must partake of it.

In the choice of a woman, passions of the mind are not to be overlooked. Hysterical, and all the sad train of hysterical gloomy melancholy, ought carefully to be avoided; the old adage that, "Like begets like," ought never to be forgotten. Love, and certain attachments, ought not to hurry men, and make them forget the grand object of matrimonial happiness; nor let licentious pride overcome their reason; but carefully attend to the sober dictates of reason and common sense.

Gentlemen, we shall now proceed to enquire ^{now} into the causes of generation; likewise the cause of barrenness, ^{to spoil v} and point out the most effectual means of removing it. But that I may be the better understood, it may not be amiss to take up the various hypothesis which have been adopted on the subject, and endeavour to establish a theory of generation on a more rational ground than the doctrine of the ancients.

Man, either from curiosity or an inquisitive disposition, has been led to enquire into the cause of his own existence. In following up Nature to its source, the philosopher finds himself still in the dark; but though unable to unfold her mysterious process, and demonstrate upon clear ground, imagination supplies the want of facts; hence originates false notions, which for a time have been universally received; and upon a more plausible conjecture being offered, have again been as universally rejected. They considered that the male-seed was sufficient of itself, without the assistance of the female semina; that the male-seed contained the ætus, and was only lodged in the uterus of the woman as a place of nourishment; so that the child had no more dependance on the mother for its existence, than a plant has upon the ground upon which it grows; but we find children to resemble both parents. This truth suggested another, and occasioned a second hypothesis, of the child being produced from a mixture of the semina of both parents. This was the opinion of the great Aristotle; but this did not long prevail, it was soon overturned when Anatomy came to be better understood. It is well known that many women

do not emit in the acts of copulation, which decides clearly against this hypothesis.

In the 16th century, eggs were found in the ovarum or female testicles, and sometimes in the Falopian tubes. In consequence of this discovery, it was considered that from these eggs the child proceeded. By the abettors of this theory, the ovarum was compared to a bunch of grapes, where there were a cluster of globules of fluid, each had seed, and each had a little animal, perfect in all its parts; and the male-feed, emitted in the time of copulation, produced a sort of ferment, which gave life to this latent animal, by means of which the circulation is carried on throughout the system. This was considered as the most rational account of generation, and indeed not far from the truth, till toward the end of the last century, when Levenhœck, by means of his glasses, found animalcula in the male-feed; from this discovery, it was said that the animalcula passing through the ovarum was impregnated with the female semina, and being seized by the amiable fair with inexpressible delight, rushes into the uterus, where it lodges till the foetus grow to maturity, fit to make its appearance into the world. Though there is much ingenuity discovered in this system of generation, yet there are many objections to it.

It is hardly consistent with reason, that the Great Author of Nature, whose works are all perfect, that he should create multitudes of animals to no purpose?—Are we to suppose that all these animals, men and women in miniature, should frisk about, and struggle with one another, who should get first into the female uterus; that one day these little ladies and gentlemen ma-

be prime ministers, great generals, eminent lawyers, capital performers, or perhaps a quack doctor!--It is too gross and absurd.--But it has been asserted, that the animal is to be found in the seed of both sexes.--It is well-known that the impregnation of the ovarum of the male-feed, is essential to animal procreation.

I shall not go over the various opinions, and point out their absurdity; suffice it to say, that after much disputation on this subject, it is evident that the future child, originally called the egg, subsists in the ovarum of the mother, each of the little globes containing a child sketched out. What is called generation, is only to animate, to give life to that which had a being before; in this view the vagina is plentifully supplied with nerves, which have great sensibility. At the time of copulation, when the male-femina finds acceptance into the ovarum, the egg escapes from thence in consequence of the act of generation, and is lodged in the uterus, where it remains and is nourished for nine months, when it is no longer a fit habitation for the young lady or gentleman; assisted by nature they force their way into the world, and become visible; for though the ovarum is supplied from its own powers, and able to support the animalculas, it is not sufficient to bring it to maturity.

It may be objected to my system of generation, that the male-feed can only get into the uterus by absorption; but this objection when considered is of no force, for nutrition itself is conveyed to the foetus by small, very small vessels.

Gentlemen, I have had the honour of laying before you my clear and decided opinion upon the cause of

generation, and, in one word, the future child subsist in the egg-bed of the mother, previous to copulation and the act of generation is nothing more than giving life and vigour to that semina contained in the ovarum. But, Gentlemen, who can pretend to describe with certainty the nature and progress of that curious subject. Nature is continually at work: at work on the right and on the left, which are visible to us; yet the cause of generation is so enveloped with clouds, that we still grope in the dark.---When we view her progress, and admire with astonishment her works, we are ignorant of the first cause; but, I trust, the discovery is still left for some person or other: whoever is so happy as to make this important discovery, it will crown his head with immortal laurels!--So much for the philosophical part of this interesting subject; we shall conclude with the richest, the most useful, and the most entertaining part.

Gentlemen, you all know that the source and the basis of matrimonial connections should be love and esteem; where this proceeds from pure motives, it seldom fails to produce its proper effects; but where this is wanting, nothing but peevishness and disgust overspreads the mind, and prevents the rational enjoyment of each other. But when I say this, love and certain attachments ought not to blind a man so as to be connected with an unhealthy woman, who has diseases deeply rooted. The effects of copulation with a person of this description, will be, if any, a puny, sickly offspring and an offspring that is weak and sickly is worse than no offspring; it hurts society, they are a burden to themselves, and afford no pleasure nor satisfaction to the

parents. An unhealthy person can never be long an object of love and esteem; whereas a sound healthy woman, with an amiable temper, encreases desire, promotes affection, and cannot fail producing a beautiful and healthy offspring.

It is the great object of matrimonial connections to fix upon a sound, healthy, and vigorous woman; this affords far more pleasure, and more happiness, than either beauty or riches. With respect to the children, all most depend upon the health of the parents. The plant does not derive with more certainty vigour and strength from a rich and luxuriant soil, than the child does from sound and healthy parents. A delicate woman, with her mind sour, her body relaxed by late sitting at cards and drinking tea, will very seldom produce a child; if she does, it will be puny and sickly, and the mother unable to give it suck; it must be sent out to nurse, deprived of what Nature provides for its nourishment, and, what is worse, must rob another infant! This diabolical art of luxury and debauchery, destroys the human race.

But, Gentlemen, early debauchery, to emit seed before the body has acquired strength and firmness, ought carefully to be avoided, because it not only destroys beauty, but it injures the health, and shrinks and shrivels the genital parts, prevents them from performing their function with that glowing vigour which speaks cordially home to the female heart. It is therefore of importance to society, as well as to individuals, that parents, guardians, and all who have the care of children, both boys and girls, should keep a strict watch over them both day and night, if possible, in order to

prevent them from secret acts of venery; or, to be more plain, to prevent them from being guilty of self-pollution. When we consider the great labour and expence Nature is at in preparing the semina for the noble purpose of prolific love, to waste and destroy it in its infancy; this occasions all that debility of body and mind which too commonly prevails;---it brings on a number of diseases, and even death itself is the consequence of the early discharge of seed. If there are any such persons here to whom I am speaking, I would advise them in the name of health, in the name of God, to abstain from this horrid practice. Every feminal discharge out of Nature's road, (I speak plainly) every self-pollution is an earthquake, blasting beauty, contracting the manly parts, and renders the whole frame weak and feeble. Rather than be guilty of this all-damning practice, I would advise them to fly to a bagnio,---a brothel,---or into the arms of disease itself.---This horrible custom, and work of darkness, is the all-damning sin both of time and eternity. There are many of this island so accustomed to it, and so weakened by it, that they would give their whole fortunes yea, the whole world, that they could abstain from this horrid vice, and recover the youthful strength they have lost; they would then feel themselves more lively and more vigorous.

But, Gentlemen, while I thus warmly execrate this abominable vice, as rendering men unfit to give delight to the fair sex; it is also ridiculous for men to boast of their Herculean exploits in the wars of Venus, that they can perform nine or ten times a-night there are very few that are capable of doing more

than what we call family-duty,---that is night and morning.

It has been a dispute, whether the affections of the man or the woman is the strongest at the time of cohabitation; it has been given in favour of the female, from the violent and involuntary emotions, and a desire of the continuance of the pleasure.

We have considered what prevents and destroys prolific love; we shall now point out those things that will exalt and prolong the pleasures of the marriage-bed. First, In order to tune the body and mind for prolific love, I would recommend a modest retiring delicacy, cleanliness in linen, and by all means to have two beds in the same room. Nothing can be more shocking than for a man and his wife to lay in one bed 365 nights in the year:--This is what I call a family-soak. Although this absurd custom has continued for ages in this country; I am happy to find that it is likely to be abolished, as some of the first families has got the better of prejudice, and sleep in separate beds, except when enjoying each other. Nothing contributes more than retirement. It is well known that seamen, who from their habit of life are not the most delicate part of the creation, but on their return from a voyage make excellent husbands, and are great favourites of the ladies.

Next, I would recommend agreeableness; honouring and preferring one another in love; domestic music; singing together, sentimental and love-songs, and relating amorous stories: This raises the passions; when the amorous fair is laid on the couch, their souls and bodies rush together, mingling and melting the

balmy essence, the seed of generation, they are overcome with mutual delight and pleasure. Let every gentleman cultivate love; let universal esteem warm the affections; let an amiable mind, and agreeable disposition, be preferred to personal and natural charms.

In the next place, I must recommend an active and useful life; but above all things temperance. Nothing can tend more to promote fecundity than activity and temperance. The poor have the most healthy children, as well as being more prolific than the rich. The rich, who are racketing about at balls, assemblies, and masquerades, have seldom healthy children; excesses of every kind is hurtful to propagation. Strong liquors, some imagine, will heighten the pleasure of the marriage-bed; but they are wrong; these are false excitements. When I execrate wine, I do not mean to condemn good wine: It is well known that all liquors taken to excess, inflame the body; but when moderately used, heighten the pleasure.

Bathing, if not the whole body, the private parts ought frequently to be bathed. By bathing the genitals with cold or warm water, nothing gives so much strength and vigour. I would likewise recommend this to the fair lady, to bathe her private parts night and morning. The man who through life attends to this circumstance of bathing his genitals night and morning; that man will not only be a favourite of the ladies, but will be able to enjoy a woman, and give her more satisfaction, and perform three times as often as those who neglect it. It braces up and strengthens the parts, and renders them firm and vigorous.

It is inconceivable the good effect this practice has

on the body ; I am persuaded it is of the highest importance to society, and cannot be too earnestly recommended ; of so much importance, that if I were to receive a message from the Supreme Being that I must leave this world to-morrow, and that my happiness in a future state of existence entirely depended upon doing one essential service for the good of mankind, during the short time I had to live, I do not think there is one of so much consequence, neither do I think my time could be better employed, than using every means to persuade both men and women to make use of cold water in the manner I have described. The Ladies ought immediately, after the act of v---y, to wash with water, not only for cleanliness, but it braces, contracts, crimps, and cabbages up the relaxed parts ! The French ladies, though not so comely as the English, are infinitely superior in bed ; they are brisk and lively : This is entirely owing to their frequent bathings.

———— For from the trite embrace
 Follow faint relaxation, strength impair'd,
 Disgust, and mutual apathy, Love's bane.
 Some boast, I know, their vigour to renew,
 And keen desire, by food restorative,
 Or pharmacy more noxious. Orchis hence,
 Lascivious bulb, Styrian better nam'd ;
 And that maritime, which the sea-born Queen
 Feeds with her native spume, Eryngo mild ;
 Boletus, fam'd among the fungous tribe,
 And fell Cantharides, in various forms
 Are us'd. But what ensues ? Diseases more
 Than ever burden'd AUSTER's dropping wings ;
 Cold tremors, spasms, and cephalæa's dire.

ARMSTRONG.

Food has a considerable effect, such as are most nourishing, without corrupting the fluids; for instance, greens of every kind raise the desire and strengthen the body; fish likewise is of great service, but particularly raw oysters; eggs too, with sufficient exercise in a good constitution, cannot fail of producing a sound, vigorous, and healthy offspring.

I cannot conclude this part of the subject, without giving some directions for a man to acquit himself with honour on particular emergencies; for instance, in cohabiting with a virgin; or an old maiden lady; or what is still more difficult on a wedding-night, with a young wanton widow! First, if he wishes to do honour to himself, and satisfy the longing desire of the fair;—strong liquors of every kind ought carefully to be avoided. Nothing contributes more to strengthen and invigorate the parts of generation than eating abundantly of egg liquor; I have drank a dozen for many months together. Suppose a dozen were to be used I would take the white of six of them, and beat them together; add gradually a quart or three pints of cold water, or good genuine milk, drink plentifully of the mixture; the fair lady would be delighted, and you receive additional pleasure. It is well known, that men and women who live chiefly on vegetables enjoy the hymenial bed much better than the indolent and luxurious. What is it that makes the Irish ladies fond of cohabitation, and make such excellent companions in bed? they run in the open air, and eat of good mealy potatoes broken down in milk.

Gentlemen, I have had the honour of showing you that moral reasoning, philosophy, and even religion

directs to the means of enjoying the pleasures of the marriage-bed.---I shall now proceed to show that medicine does not refuse to lend her most friendly aid. Medicines in all ages have been considered as powerful stimulents, and when properly applied, are of great use ; but many of them are exceeding hurtful.---Cantharides, and every one whose effects are violent and powerful, soon extinguish that genial prolific flame. All medicines that tend to strengthen and invigorate the constitution, are exceedingly useful. If the male is too large, the body ought to be reduced. There are some men who have been incapable of pleasing the fair sex from excessive fullness of constitution, but this is seldom the case in our country ; when it happens, this should be performed by large and copious bleeding. I remember a very well authenticated story of a German prince, who could not perform the office of man ; but when asleep, the physicians thought proper to reduce him ; he then became the delight of his princess, and the father of children.

I have recommended the cold-bath as that which strengthens and invigorates the whole system. The best water for this purpose is sea-water ; next to that the German-Spa ; next to the German-Spa is clear spring-water. A lady of fashion, who was barren, in the year 1772, did me the honour of consulting me. I recommended a flask of Spa-water to be poured into the fountain of love night and morning ; she continued this for two months, and I am happy to inform you, that it had the desired effect ; she has now two living children.---I would have you recommend to the ladies in your acquaintance, and desire them to apply cold

water to the orifice of the fountain of love. Either torpid or cold water, and proper attention to regimen, will be found exceeding serviceable. Temperance, activity, and the use of the cold bath, are the preservatives of loveliness, of health, and of beauty; they preserve the richness of connubial pleasure, and the fine down of the peach of beauty! You recollect that the ancient Romans so much favoured this practice, that they had cold baths in their houses; this, with the help of a clear air, rendered them so strong and vigorous, and fortified their bodies for those warlike exploits they are so famed for. Dr. Armstrong, on the Art of preserving Health, says,

Against the rigours of a damp cold heav'n,
To fortify their bodies, some frequent
The gelid cistern; and, where nought forbids,
I praise their dauntless hearts: A frame so steel'd
Dreads not the cough, nor those ungenial blasts
That breathe the Tertian, or fell Rheumatism;
The nerves so temper'd never quit their tone,
No chronic langours haunt such hardy breasts.

Again, he says,

Let those who from the frozen Arctos reach
Parch'd Mauritania, or the sultry West,
Or the wide flood thro' rich Indostan roll'd,
Plunge thrice a-day, and in the tepid wave
Untwist their stubborn pores; that full and free
Th' evaporation thro' the soften'd skin
May bear proportion to the swelling blood:
So shall they 'scape the fever's rapid flames;
So feel untainted the hot breath of hell.
With us, the man of no complaint demands
The warm ablution, just enough to clear
The sluices of the skin, enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.

Though the external application of water has great effect in strengthening and enlivening the parts, yet it may be assisted to persons of an advanced age by rich cordials. Such persons too may be invigorated with amorous stories, and the like. I have known many instances of this kind.---An Edinburgh hair-dresser, who had been married to a healthy woman some years, but had no children, he was sent for to dress a fine beautiful young lady; when performing the operation, he was so captivated with her beauty, he found himself so animated, that he could no longer contain; he made a trifling excuse, ran home in a desperate hurry, and got his wife with three children at once; one of them is now in London. This shows the propriety of exciting the passions by every decent means.

I could mention twenty-three instances of things almost incredible, which have been done when the passions have been raised. An old woman at Norwich, who had no teeth, sitting in the market selling greens, saw a stoned horse copulating a mare; when she first observed the horse, she happened to have a shilling between her gums; her whole soul was fixed on the motions of the horse and mare, she was so violently agitated that she bit the shilling in two!

Some women have been got with child in a straight attitude. A certain lady of quality in this country makes no scruple to say in company, that she could not be got with child without riding St. George.

The strong conceptions of the mind ought to be awakened. At Philadelphia I had a common bed placed upon glass supporters, to try the effect of electricity during the time of copulation, which fully an-

swered my expectation. I recommended the trial of this to many of my young friends, all of whom said that the pleasure was not only much greater, but the pleasure was prolonged; they did not talk of a critical moment, but of a critical hour, of exquisite pleasure and delight. A young woman of Lancaster applied to me to get her removed to Philadelphia to be cured of a palsy, which she had some time laboured under. She had been married to a very likely man for some years, but had no children; her husband came to see her, and to take her home, after having been cured of the palsy: I desired them to sleep on the electrical bed, she got well, and went home with child. I have enquired after her, but could not learn whether she had any more children or not.

These strong impressions of the mind, the influence of imagination, in the wars of Venus, is not confined to the females, it extends likewise to the males. But Gentlemen, if the imagination is intensely fixed on certain occasions, let reason direct you: I do not mention this to inflame your passions, but to exhort you to prudence in all your amorous pursuits; for every man ought to consider, that he is bound by every tie to be faithfully to his marriage-bed. You all recollect the story in the Old Testament, of Jacob's passions being so overcome with wine, that he went to bed with the fair-blear-eyed Leah; not knowing but it was the beautiful and lovely Rachael.

Let us now consider the effects of that all-heavenly all-sacred electrical fire in the time of conception! I have not only reason to convince us of its benign influence, but we have facts, incontrovertible facts

prove its efficacy. Every body knows that electricity, when properly applied, removes every thing that obstructs fecundity; even the menses, when nothing else could remove the obstruction, have given way to electricity. I have desired the patient to bathe in tepid water, and then go into the electrical bed, under that all-powerful fire, which effectually removes every obstruction. The power of electricity is so great that it destroys every pernicious quality in that precious fountain of love. But the influence of the electric fire is not confined to the uterus, it goes through the whole body and soul! exerting the passions, enlivening the soul, and raising the spirits! Soft, all-pervading fire, whose powers are unknown! When applied in the act of generation, it seldom fails producing a stout, healthy offspring.

But, after all this, suffer me to recommend the mechanical-magnetico musical electrical bed; which is the best of its kind; and, when completed, will be the most magnificent and brilliant in the world; but from the narrowness of my circumstances I have not been able to finish it. It would cost 20,000*l*.

We use no feather-bed, but a hair mattress; and the best hair for this purpose is the hair of stone horses; it is strongest, and has the greatest spring, which I assist the man when in bed to give the most favourable attitudes to the lady; I mean those that are most favourable for conception. The springing mattresses, the swelling sounds, the sweet plaintive notes, or sweet and harmonious pipe, not only heighten but prolong the pleasure, till at length those agreeable sensations give way to the strong full tones of nature,

drawing up the corners of the soul, which produces the highest delight. Such are the pleasures of performing the act of venery under the all-powerful influences of electric fire! At the critical effort nature is like to spring up to the heavenly regions! The Celestial Bed being thus full of groups of musical figures and instruments, and provided at the same time with a large quantity of magnets both natural and artificial, whereby the faculties of the soul and body run harmonious, giving a steel-spring to the back, it is impossible but that strong, beautiful, and healthy---nay, double-distilled children must be produced! The soul and body, mind, and matter, must be feasted in the highest degree! Every thing exquisite, beautiful to the sight, every thing that is delightful to the taste, every thing that is agreeable to the touch, and pleasing to the smell: all the faculties are charmed beyond description---all the organs of sensation are so exquisitely delighted, till at last they think they are no longer inhabitants of this earth, but of heaven.

But in thus talking of the exquisite pleasure of the Celestial Bed, it is not meant to gratify the licentious, or those whose object in amorous pursuits is the gratification of lustful passions, or invite to excess; for frequent excessive venereal connections soon extinguish the lamp of life. I would exhort you to let discretion guide you; let moderation be your constant rule. Never think of engaging in the wars of Venus but when Nature prompts you. Gentlemen, You should be extremely saving of the balmy essence of life, especially in your youth: not to whip and spur, not to drive furiously, but cautiously. Nature has given this

balmy fluid for other purposes than that of propagation; it is the balm of life, which invigorates and gives health and beauty to the whole body. When it is wantonly wasted, paleness of face, loss of memory, and a train of complaints, ensue; in short, both the mental and bodily faculties become weak and languid.

GENTLEMEN,

ALL that I mean by thus describing the Celestial Bed, and the pleasures which attend it, is to do some degree of justice to this important discovery. As I said before, the narrowness of my circumstances has hitherto prevented me from bringing it to perfection: The money that I have got for these few years past, I have laid out in decorating these walls, and have neglected that which was of far greater importance.--- But after having made my third grand tour through the continent of Europe, I hope I shall be able to return to my native island with a sufficiency to complete this great and important undertaking! I trust I shall have it in my power to reduce this important discovery to simple principles, and publish it to the whole world, that every person in moderate circumstances may have one in their house.

Gentlemen, Having discovered the operation of electricity on water, I am clearly of opinion, that this divine, this bewitching pleasure, I mean copulation, is no other than electric strokes. The act of venery itself is an electrical operation. First, There is the friction of the tube or cylinder, this is what is called mustering up the fire in the prime-conductor; we have at once the positive and the negative fire, the active

